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In Great Variety, manufactured to
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Futton-st., New-York.
Deska, Library Tables, &c.

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Daily, without Sunday. \$000
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Semi-Weekly Tribune. 200 6 mes. \$5 00 4 00 1 00 countries, in which cases extra postage will be y subscribers, all by Postal Order, Express Order, Check. Draft platered Letter, to er Fostal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, Remis by Postal Order, Express Order, Cheek, Dratt or Registered Lewer. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at owner's risk. Main effice of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:

Branch Office, 1,288 Broadway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
NO. 950 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m.
NO. 950 West 23d.st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
NO. 760 Ed.avc., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
NO. 102 3d.avc., near 37th-st., 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
NO. 150 East 125th-st., near 3d-avc., 10 a. m. to 7:30 Union Square, No. 158 4th-ave., corner 14th-st. 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 1.708 1st-ave.
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IN OTHER CITIES. Washington-1,322 F-st.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-An officer who attempted to arrest M. Deroulede, a Boulangist, at a public gathering was set upon by the crowd; policemen dispersed the mob and several arrests were made. === The 100th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile was celebrated throughout France. === The Editor of "Le Petit Provencal," a Marseilles journal, was killed in a duel with a Boulangist. === The Yarana beat the Valkyrie in Saturday's regatta. - News received at San Francisco indicated that all work had been stopped on the Nicaragua Canal until the dispute with Costa Rica should be

Domestic.-Much damage was done by the storm in Marvland: a few lives were thought to be lost. Two men were hurt and three were injured by the breaking of a dam at Pittsburg. A report was received in Rochester that the case of Bishop McQuaid and Father Lambert had been decided in Rome practically in favor of the bishop. The big strike at the Homestead mills of and work will soon be resumed.

City and Suburban .- Frenchmen in this city be done so often in the same region. gan their celebration of the centenary of the fall the Bastile ____ Anarchists had a lively convention, which results in a split in their ranks. - Charles Roder, a hotel-keeper near Elizabeth, N. J., shot John and Charles Walker, the

latter being probably fatally hurt. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cooler with showers. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 77.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The Giants, who won six consecutive games last week, are certainly making a fine record, and if they keep up their present good work the probabilities will strongly favor their winning the pennant. New-Yorkers fully appreciate the ball-playing that may now be seen at the New Polo Grounds, as the big crowds that go there testify. This week the Giants will meet the clubs of Indianapolis and Chicago, but such a series of victories as made last week memorable is almost too much to expect, though we should all rejoice to see it.

Several counties in Maryland are the latest sufferers from one of those unusually violent storms which have occurred so frequently this year. The rainfall was severe and streams rose with wonderful rapidity, carrying away buildings and bridges, and causing the loss of some lives. It is getting to be the fashion to call such storms "cloudbursts," whether they partake of the characteristics of those phenomena or not. In this instance the use of that term appears to be more nearly correct than in many of

the instances in which it is employed. When Anarchists fall out the cause of law. decency and order is likely to be the gainer. There is discord in the ranks of these enemies of organized society, and the cause of it is that sometime firebrand, John Most. It seems that Most is not radical enough; whether because he has grown conservative or because the others have advanced beyond him is not clear. At all events, he is condemned as an "aristocrat"what queer notions of aristocracy there must be in the world !-- and one wing of the Anarchists will no longer have part or lot with him. This is far from saddening. The more these creatures quarrel among themselves and split up into parties and factions the better for all civilized

communities. Our London correspondent's interesting letter on Lord Fife, printed yesterday, is followed this morning by another, discussing various phases of the coming Royal marriage. It is to be a lands when the assemblage of spectators is marriage of affection-we have the Prince of prevented here. The transporting companies Wales's own word for that-and it appears to give nearly universal satisfaction in England. One of the London papers remarked at the time the engagement was announced that it was better for the Princess Louise to marry a British | prize-fighters in violating law. If State and subject than a foreign object. That was clever and witty enough, and though it doubtless would be generally acquiesced in to-day, it by company, no owner of railroads, steamboat or no means represents the common feeling. That stage lines, will dare to bring together the mob | producers and by conflicting reports about their ously that they would have no time to give to the

more so because of the confidential way in which the Prince of Wales has spoken of what those whom he affectionately terms "our countrymen" have had to say regarding this highly interesting affair.

INDUSTRY NOT CHRISTIANIZED.

Many forms of wrongdoing and the penalties which they incur are illustrated by the great struggle at the Carnegie works, near Pittsburg. For the issue at any one establishment is in a measure determined, not only by the demands there made on either side, but by the relations between other employers and workers in the same region, and by all the past relations of employers and workers there. The long strikes of the past have left their impression upon all that happens in the Pittsburg region, and the associations of manufacturers and of workingmen, and the riot and destruction of property in 1877, and the repeated strikes and deeds of violence in the Monongahela mines and about the Connellsville coke works.

The worst feature of the case is that, by numerous importations under contracts to fill the places of strikers, it has come to pass that a large proportion of the workers in that region are foreigners, unacquainted with American institutions and ideas, and little influenced by American opinion. To such workers a strike means a resort to violence-an organized, desperate and lawless attempt to prevent any other workers from doing the work that the strikers refuse. The men at Homestead, their wives and children, show a fierce determination to make it impossible for anybody else to work in place of the old hands. But that spirit, however lawless and unjust, is perfectly natural for workers of foreign birth and training, some of whom have been brought to this country under contracts to take the places of other strikers. Perhaps they were then met with the violence which they now exhibit toward all newcomers. The law was not enforced or respected then, and they do not expect it to be enforced now.

These events have inevitably given shape and color to every struggle between employers and employed in the Pittsburg district. Whether many of the workers in the Carnegie mills were thus imported or not, the temper and purpose of all are unavoidably influenced by events with which all are familiar. Even the most considerate and reasonable employers have great difficulty in such an atmosphere of strife and violence in dealing with men who remember great wrongs and bloody deeds in the past. The employers at the Homestead works proposed a new sliding scale, which was in effect, they frankly admitted, a considerable reduction in wages, but they claimed that it was necessary to place wages more nearly on a level with those paid elsewhere. It is well known that the organization of iron workers at Pittsburg has secured wages altogether out of harmony with those paid at the East, or at other works with which Pittsburg has to compete.

Whether the proposed reduction was just and reasonable could be determined only by free invitation to other American workers. But the strikers remembered that thousands of foreigners, perhaps some of their own number, had been brought into that region to fill the places of other strikers. They feared that the question this time would be settled in this way. | little money? For every three dollars received It is not a proper mode of settlement. Whether free American workers of certain grades of skill are willing to accept certain wages is a of inclement heat is entertained for two weeks question not to be decided by importing in in a cheerful farm-house in some quiet valley their stead ignorant and degraded laborers hundreds of miles away, where the air is pure from other lands, who have never known American life or American laws. It does not appear in this case that the employers had any idea of bringing workers from other countries, The President went to church at Deer Park. a thing now forbidden by law, and they, in Tims of the tenement world. We are not, howfact, advertised widely for hands in this coun-Carnegie, Phipps & Co. was definitely settled, try. But it was not strange that the workers should expect that to be done which had been | will do so again.

Thus violent resistance to employment of new hands at the Homestead works is a natural fruit of many struggles and many wrongs in the other, have produced a state of suspicion, distrust and bitter feeling, which contrasts most painfully with the harmony and mutual confidence attained at such centres of industry as Johnstown in Pennsylvania, or Willimantic or South Manchester in Connecticut. But the first requisite at Pittsburg is to enforce the laws impartially and strictly-not only the law which prohibits importation of contract labor, but as well the law which guarantees the freedom of the individual laborer and prohibits violence.

RAILROADS AND LAWBREAKERS. It has not been possible often to commend the Governor of Mississippi. That State is not in all respects the best governed, the most free or law-respecting in the world. But Governor Lowry bids fair to set an example in one respect which Executives of other States may well follow. He holds that a railroad corporation which transported fighters and their associates in lawbreaking into and out of the State | prevent ruinous strife was rather strengthened of Mississippi, of necessity knowing the nature of the expedition and perfectly aware that it was in violation of State law, has forfeited its charter from the State. The Governor pro-

poses to test the matter at once in the courts.

This suggestion may not prove to be sound in law. That depends upon provisions of State laws and charters which the courts will probably have to consider. But if it is not now the law it ought to be, that a corporation existing by State authority, which deliberately uses its franchise and property to enable brutes and ruffians to violate State laws with impunity. can itself be punished, if not by absolute forfeiture of its franchise, then in some other way equally effective. For, as the Governor observes, the corporation expects the State to protect it in all its rights. It could not exist or do business a single day if the State did not protect it in the possession of its track and rollingstock and in the collection of fares and tolls, Obtaining the support of the State in the enjoyment of all its rights, this same corporation insults the State and outrages the law when it

lends its aid to a gang of lawbreakers. The principle on which Governor Lowry proposes to act was suggested some days ago by THE TRIBUNE as an effective mode of driving the sluggers and bullies to some other country. They can get no profits without the assembling of a crowd to witness their brutal performances. As they fight for money chiefly, and incur large expenses in preparation and training, they are certain to depart to other in this country from the least to the greatest are creatures of law, either State or National, and can be subjected to such penalties that their officers and managers will not dare to aid National laws do not now reach the case, they

feeling is one of profound satisfaction; all the of toughs and loafers who want to witness prize-fighting, the sluggers will migrate to more convenient shores.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

"THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund" is a selfsustaining and popular charity, with a wide range of activities and sympathies. It depends for successful operation upon two classes of generous patrons-open-handed contributors who furnish the money needed for the travelling expenses of the children, and warm-hearted householders in the country who entertain the little ward arers from the tenements. THE TRIBUNE'S function during the summer season is to stimulate the impulses of both these classes, and to warn sometimes one and sometimes the other that their own lavish generosity has been out rivalled and outdone. One season the subscriptions will be largely in excess of the invitations from the farming villages, and then it becomes necessary to make a special appeal for a greater measure of hospitality. Another year there will be hundreds of offers from the country, and not money enough in the treasury to send out the children to those who are anxious to entertain them for a fortnight; and then. without importunity and without complaintfor there never was a more generous and sympathetic public than THE TRIBUNE's circle of readers-it is our duty and pleasure to remind the contributors that the country is ahead of the town, and that the receipts must be greatly inbetween these rival classes of charitable It is in this spirit that we direct the attention

of the financial supporters of this simplest and most beautiful of charities to the great enterprise shown by the householders this season. Invitations have come in with such a rush and arrangements for placing the children have been made so readily that within a fortnight 3,000 have been sent out of the overheated city to green fields and pastures new. Last week thirty-five companies were dispatched to villages in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and smaller groups were put on the road for sixty-two other places. Homes have been opened in ninety-seven villages and small towns for this army of pale-faced little travellers from hot and dusty tenement land. For this week between thirty and forty companies have been booked for another series of journeys. and the manager has only begun to draw upon the hospitality of the country patrons. Meanwhile the treasury has been nearly emptied. the expenditures of this week, and the season sent out than at a corresponding period in any previous year, and the facilities for finding homes for thousands of eager applicants were never better; and there is only one thing that stands in the way of an immensely successful season. That is the empty treasury.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize this appeal. THE TRIBUNE's circle of warm-hearted readers have only to be reminded that the country is outdoing the town in this most excellent gift of charity, and the money will come in, we are well assured, at the rate of \$1,000 a day What other agency is there on the face of the earth that accomplishes as much good for as at our counting-room a poor child who can have no other vacation or resting-time in this season and the home influences are sweet and wholesome. This simple statement of fact is enough to inspire the most hardened and mercenary Scrooge with benevolent impulses for the Tiny ever, addressing the Scrooges, but those who have given generously many times before and

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

It is a very old lesson that Wall Street has been three or four to one, and then proceed to make these stocks active in speculation, evidently have valuable to sell. So the disclosure that five trusts however, being engaged. which are most familiar in Wall Street are already represented by \$219,000,000 of stock affoat, with manner which can be strictly described as unto force up prices a week or two earlier.

The railroad stocks did not advance meanwhile. More accurately, they fell part of the week and during the rest of the week did not recover as The average price declined 32 cents per share, and the conviction that Interstate agreements and reagreements cannot be relied upon to by events of the week. Reports of earnings for six months under the Interstate agreement amounted to \$197,460,793 on 137 railroads, against \$184,988,195 last year, an increase of 6.7 per cent, but with such an increase in mileage that the earnings per mile operated have been but \$2,484, against \$2,434, an increase of 2 per cent. In June there was a small loss in earnings per mile. After all, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the latest association has not increased carnings per mile a quarter as much as the increase for the same half-year in the volume of business transacted.

The renewal on Saturday of gold exports for France was again attributed to the collapse of the Panama Canal and the copper syndicate, but no estimate of the amount still to be required France from other countries can be drawn from the returns of gold in the Bank of France, which exceeded the amount a year ago by \$21,000. 000. There is nothing to show how the new money is to be employed, or the full extent of the new liabilities taken by the Bank of France. In other respects, the monetary situation has appeared less disquieting. The Treasury paid out \$2,100,000 more than it took in during the week, and the merchandise exports from New-York showed a gain of 20 per cent over last year for the first half of July, against a loss of 4 per cent in imports here. The cotton and the wheat movements were small compared with last year, but in corn and many other products the increase

considerable. nor did it explain a rise of an eighth in spot cotton, habitual vacations. in the face of a decline of one-sixteenth in the July option. The growing displeasure of Southern dealers with New-York quotations has many such in July have been only 4,607 bales, against 12,436 last year, and the exports have been only 25,365 bales, against 69,628 last year. Pork products were weaker, and there was also a decline of an eighth in raw and granulated sugar, but can speedily be altered. When no transporting oil rose half a cent. The copper market was upset again by disagreements between American

negotiations, but copper and tin are both weaker abroad.

The great industries are making fair progress especially if the telegraphed report of amicable ettlement between the Carnegie works and the ands is correct. The output of iron July 1 should be compared with that of May 1, on ccount of the temporary closing of works at Johnstown a month ago. The New-York report shows a decrease since May 1 of 2,926 tons, and the Pittsburg report a decrease of 5,860 tons, but both show a weekly output far in excess of last year's, and the New-York statement makes the excess 27,400 tons, or about 24 per cent. The large production does not cause weakness in prices, though there is rather less confidence of material advance than there was a short time ago. The coal market is irregular, but most sales are said to be at about May prices, disregarding the advance lately announced.

Some indications are observed of weakness among holders of wool in Ohio, and the manufacturers do not yet extend their production or purchases freely, but it is hoped that better results may be realized when the stocks of foreign goods imported in disregard of the law as now interpreted have been more nearly worked off. Cotton consumption does not appear to increase, and the takings of Northern spinners still fall behind last year's. But there is great increase in building here and at some other points; at New-York the value of new structures for the half year has been \$41,084,072, against \$25,524,678 last year, and was a little exceeded in 1888, but in no other year. It is noticed that the building is most active in the West Side region, above Fifty-ninth-st., where it appeared last winter that 55 per cent of creased before an equilibrium can be established the new buildings for the previous two years still remained in the hands of the builders. But in railroad building there has been an equally remarkable decrease, all accounts agreeing that the mileage completed thus far this year is less than half the mileage completed for the same months last year. "The Railroad Gazette" makes the amount 1,410 miles this year, against 2,980 for the first half of 1888.

AN IMPORTANT CONNECTIOUT CASE. An interesting point of law is being raised in connecticut by a woman who is suing a neighbor for damages alleged to have resulted from said neighbor placing fly-screens in his windows, there by eausing a greater number of flies to enter, ome into, invade, and take up their residence in said plaintiff's house, to the great and painful injury of her peace of mind. The claim set up is that under the common law and certain special statutes made and provided every Connecticut family is bound to provide for its quota of flies and that the said defendant by the placing, or the causing to be placed, of the said screens, bars, wirecloth, network, fly-excluders, insect-discouragers, or by whatsoever other name, title or appellation they may be known, thereby fails to There is not money enough in reserve to meet provide for the flies, driving them elsewhere and raising the pro-rata of the community and eshas barely opened. More children have been pecially of the defendant, owing, or arising from, the proximity, or nearness, of the said, or beforeand the said plaintiff prays that an injunction issue directing the said defendant to remove from his windows and doors all obstructions to the free ingress and egress of flies of all sizes what. soever at all' hours of the day and night; and it is further prayed that damages be awarded the said plaintiff in the sum of \$1,000, etc.

We quote from the plaintiff's petition as above, feeling certain that it is a case in which people will be interested, especially at this time of the year. Among the members of the legal profession especially it will doubtless attract much attention, and we trust that the necessarily condensed and hasty summary of the points which we present will be sufficient to give them an idea of the It is, we think, something new in jurisprudence-there is no precedent to be cited at the trial, and whatever the decision may be, it will immediately become a modern instance which will gradually fade into a wise saw.

The plan of defence of the party sued has not yet been outlined. It is stated that under the wise and equitable Connecticut law he cannot deny that it is his duty to provide for his share of the village flies; but it is hinted that he will attempt to throw the burden of proof on the plaintiff by setting up the plea that no members of his apportionment of flies can be found in the plaintiff's house, they having, when they discovered that they were barred out from their rightful place, adjourned in a body to a German beer garden about two miles distant. learning in the past week-that the people who of defence and the unavoidable rebuttal will, of past-wrongs on both sides, unfortunately, do not want to sell their pigs are those who do course, render necessary the identification of the which neither public opinion nor the laws have not bring their pigs to market. There are suc- flies in open court, both those found in the high rate reported. sufficed to prevent. Importation of foreign cessful trusts, which have served the public well plaintiff's house as well as those at the beer workers on one side, lawless violence on the and made millions for those interested, as every- garden. Should the proprietor of the beer body knows, but their stocks are not known in garden refuse to give up his flies, or should he the Stock Exchange or tossed about the Street. secure their release by a writ of habers corpus or The people who pay ligh prices for certain works something of that sort, it will greatly complicate and issue stocks against them on the basis of two, matters, and may bring on long and bitter litiga-The apprehension of the flies by the tion. sheriff will, it is suspected, require some skilful something to sell. However exalted their ideas work on the part of that officer, and it is said may be of the value of the property they hold, that he has already secured detectives to assist, they certainly do not think that property too none of those employed on the Cronin murder,

The outcome of the case will be awaited with interest. The sympathies of the people of Conmore to come, was a revelation to speculative necticut are reported as being largely with the lambs, and to nobody else. Prices dropped in a plaintiff, and it is said that unlimited capital has been placed at her disposal to fight the matter to reasonable, because the intention to smash prices the bitter end. The legality of fly-screens has lost week was almost as obvious as the intention long been questioned by many people in that State, and now that a chance to test it has arisen they are determined that the popular side shall not lack for funds or encouragement. It is whispered that, if the plaintiff is successful, a combined attack will be made on the people who place fiv-nets on their houses and on those mis guided women, who, attaching a quantity of strips of paper to a long stick, deliberately "shoo" their flies out of their houses on to a long-suffering and already fly-supplied public.

> The comfortable announcement is made that the erection of a new building for amusement purposes on the site of the Madison Square Garden is assured. The statement of the secretary of the company sets at rest the doubts raised by recent reports that the project had been abandoned. All New-Yorkers will be glad to learn that the contrary is true. The Garden is a ceutral and accessible place for such an enterprise. People have the habit of going there, and they will continue to go there if the entertainments given are of the right character. There does not appear to be any room for doubt that the new Madison Square Garden will earn dividends quickly and regular

Thanks awfully-now we know what "provincial" means, "The Boston Herald" lately spoke of Springfield as a provincial town. "The Union" of that city thereupon reared upon its hind legs and asked "The Herald" what it meant by provincial. With a voice of unruffled sweetness "The Herald" replied: "You have no club in the League." Any gentleman who thinks he can improve upon that definition would do well to communicate with "The Union."

District-Attorney Fellows, having presumably put Sunday to the best use by imbibing the Sara-The official crop report for July did not help toga waters, may probably be depended upon to wheat, which closed half a cent lower than the worry along until next Saturday without feeling previous week, nor corn, which closed unchanged, absolutely compelled to start upon one of his

The Sinking Fund Commissioners have selected experts to make a choice among the thirteen plans eircumstances to excuse it. The receipts at ports submitted for the Criminal Court building that is to be creeted in Centre-st. That is all right. Let a good design for the building be chosen, let work be begun promptly and let the building be finished and occupied as soon as possible. There could be nothing more advantageous to the city's interests than for the Sinking Fund Commissioners to devote themselves to this scheme so assidu-

plan of despoiling and destroying the City Hall

"The Sweet Singer of North Java," whom the world has come to dote on, is a "sport" as well as a poet. Evidently he can see no harm in the trotting matches at county fairs, which do so much to popularize these institutions and incidentally to improve the breed of horses. In fact, the trotter and the racer are his delight, and having the courage of his convictions he does not hesitate to say so in characteristically melo dious verse. We quote from one of his late contributions to " The Springville News" 1

The men who say they think it wrong
To try a horse's speed
Are men whose horses look as though
They scrimped them in their feed.

Amusements that are innocent, Conducted on the square, Will hurt no one to patronize, No matter who they are. It helps the old grow younger, Brings fond recollections back, And the slumbering fires rekindle As the nags glide round the track.

Is it any wonder that so stout a champion of horses should cut so imposing a figure astride of Pegasus?

PERSONAL.

Professor Graham Bell, who is spending the summer on Cape Breton Island, has built a large catamaran house-boat, in which he will entertain many friends. Secretary Proctor is not only ill, but is being called Secretary of War Redfield Proctors by some news-

Mr. Frederick E. weatherly says that he has written comething between 500 and 1,000 songs, of which "Nancy Lee" and "The Three Old Maids of Lee " are the most popular. He wrote "Nancy Lee" at Oxford, within an hour, while waiting for an unpunctual pupil.

Lieutenant Robert Crawford, U. S. N., has been elected for the head of the great Williamson School at Philadelphia. He was born about forty-five years ago in Washington's old house at Valley Forge, and was at one time a workman in the engine shops at

The Prince of Wales receives from the British exchequer more than \$287,000 a year, the Duke of Edinburgh more than \$142,000, and the Duke of Connaught \$125,000. The Duke of Cambridge gets \$93,000.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Norton has resigned his place as rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lynn, Mass., and will for some time to come live in his fine mansion at Cazenovia, N. Y.

The founding of the old "Log College" as Hartsville, Bucks County, Penn., where began in 1726 the great educational work of the Presbyterian Church in this untry, will be fittingly commemorated on September Appropriate exercises will be held, and President tton and ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, are nounced to deliver speeches.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

How many words can be written on a postal card? There has just been a competition among the stenographers to decide this question, and Sylvanus Jones, of Richmond, Va., has taken the prize was offered for the largest number of words by writing upon a card 36,764 words. Mr. Jones is a shorthand writer employed by the Brighthope Railway Company of Richmond.

A Forced Compliment.—Irate citizen—Who wrote that article about me in to-day's paper?

Managing editor—Our horse editor—the gentleman sitting there in the corner with the bulldog in his lap and the double chin on his biceps."

Citizen—Shake, sir! You have a thundering good style.—(Burlington Free Press.

Some prominent newspapers of Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and Detroit, "The Hartford Post" states, have decided to send at their own expense to the Paris Exposition about fifty representative workingmen from various parts of the country, for the purpose of having them acquire information about European manufactures. "The Hartford Post" says: "The party will leave New-York July 24 and remain abroad until the second week in September, visiting in the meantime England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Scotland. It will remain at the Paris Exposition for two months. This is, without exception, the greatest object lesson yet outlined for the workmen of this country."

PSHAW!

PSHAW!

Pshaw! Hadje Hassein Ghooly Khan,
Your master's but a mortal man;
And though his harem stands in awe
of him, he's nothing but aPshaw!

O. Hadje Hassein Ghooly Khan,
The press will joke, my little man,
At names as long as moral law,
At buiging trousers, and your—
Pshaw!

And though you rage as infants do,

Pshaw!

And, though you rage as infants do,
Give up your pap, and hasten to
Your Persian master, they'll ha! ha!
At Hadje Hasseln and his—
Pshaw!
—(Chicago Daily News.

What with the purchase of American railways, erles, hotels, mines and newspapers, promises to have a small balance at the Bank of England soon-if he buys his American property at the

THE EARLY FLY. It is in the morning early,
When we're sometimes cross and surly
And we feel that we must sleep a trifle more,
That the worst of all annoyers,
The great prince of rest destroyers,
The pesky fly begins his gay and festive soar,

We pretend we do not hear him We pretend we do not hear him, That it's not worth while to fear him, we try to make ourselves believe we sleep! Then he lights on arm or shoulder, But he very soon grows bolder, And directly for our ears begin to creep.

Then it is we give up dreaming.
When our brain with wild thoughts teeming
We proceed to kill him with a fearful slap.
With a slam we spread our fingers
All about the spot he lingers,
But the fly escapes, we've nothing but the slap.

This performance oft repeated Gets our patience overheated.

And we swear the bouse of fles shall now be shorn.

Then we presently forget it.

But we'll grievously regret it.

When we try to sleep again to morrow morn.

A correspondent of "The Springfield Union shows even rich men can be irritated into bringing a lawsnit. "Montgomery Sears, the Boston millionaire, ages caused by the intrusion of a rocket stick into his Arlington-st, house through the skylight. The house to the ground floor and but for the presence If the city doesn't pay, Mr. Sears will bring suit. He time to put a stop to the reckless in crowded cities of fireworks, which are a constant menace to life, health and property."

menace to life, health and property."

"This is becoming a nation of badge wearers," was the statement made by an observant citizen yesterday. Just stand here on the Four Corners and watch the men as they pass. Nice-tenths of them wear a badge of some description. They range all the way from an expensive society badge costing \$20 or \$25 down to brass bambles which you can buy for a few cents. They generally are the insignia of some society and I think that shows the tendency of the American people to organize. Almost everybody belongs to some organization and by the number of badges that man passing there wears, I should judge some of them are on the rolls of three or four."—(The Rochester Democrat.

SHALL STHE PUBLIC'S RUN OUR FACTORIES? From The Albany Express.

can cut out and paste in their hats the fact that the Provident of the United States works on an average twelve hours a day. The public is a master more exacting than any private company.

SIPPI. From The Wheeling Intelligencer

IT CAN; IT CAN; AND WITHOUT GOING TO MISSIS

Maybe a mill could be arranged between David B. Hill and Grover Cleveland for the championship of the Democratic party.

A LANGUAGE FOR DIPLOMATS. From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

They say—and of course what they say can always be depended upon—they say that English is to be the language of future diplomatic conferences. This is as it should be. There is no other language on earth of which a man can use so much while saying so little. The English tongue is the very best one known for concealing the thoughts of men; and if this doesn't qualify it for court and diplomatic uses we don't know what would.

NOT AS SHY AS SOME OTHER BIRDS. From The Chicago Tribune.

What a pity the English sparrow is not as sensi-tive to newspaper criticism as the Persian Minister is !

PRIVATE SECRETARY, NOT MENTOR. From The Detroit Tribune.

A Bourbon contemporary remarks that "Lige Hall ford doesn't occupy so prominent a place before the ford doesn't occupy so prominent a place before the public as Dan Lamont did." It is easily explained. President Harrison doesn't have to depend upon his private secretary to tell him what to do, as Mr. Cleveland did upon his.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE

AS IT APPEARS TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC FROM A DOMESTIC POINT OF VIEW, [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUTAL

"It is purely a marriage of affection," said the Prince of Wales yesterday at the Guildhall, " and; therefore, one which makes us very happy, and that happiness and satisfaction are greatly enhanced by the manner in which it has been received by our countrymen, and especially by the City of London."

Those are rather remarkable words. might be alleged in justification of the some what extreme frankness with which the marriage and the bridegroom and the bride have here been discussed. If the Prince himself can refer in public to the state of his daughter's affections, it ecomes difficult to criticise what in other circumstances might seem a want of reserve in other persons. However, everybody is pleased that the Prince should say so. He might have said itsuch things have been known-in a diplomatic sense had there been occasion. It would be thought a wise and princely act to persuade the English people that the betrothal of the Princes Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fife had no other motive than the inclination of the girl and of her future husband. Nothing would be more pleasing to this nation.

They are in some respects the most domestic people in the world, and the most simple-mindeda phrase which I use in its best meaning. What is it-what is the one thing which more than any other laid the foundation of the Queen's immense popularity among her subjects? Undoubtedly the beauty of her domestic life. She, too, made a marriage of pure affection. She was in love with Prince Albert and he with her. They were Darby and Joan together. Her fidelity to his memory has profoundly touched those who owe allegiance to her. If she has sometimes given odd or almost eccentric proofs of it, they have provoked little criticism except in what are called the higher circles of society; about which I shall have something to say in a moment with reference to this present marriage. Prince Albert was not liked by the English, and the English were not liked by Prince Albert; bus that made no difference in their affection for his wife. Their loyalty to their Queen never wavered. They liked her for liking the man they did not like. They did not resent her retirement into seclusion on his death.

If there were an exception, it was the London

tradesmen, in whose view the chief end of the British Monarchy is to promote the flow of cash into the tills of West End shopkeepers. If there had been other and more important exceptions, they would in time have ceased to be exceptions. They could not have stood up against that great wave of sympathy which rolled over these islands in 1869. It was in that year that Her Majesty took her subjects into her confidence; opened wide the outer and inner doors of her palace; published the first " Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," and disclosed to the world the secrets of her heart and her daily life. Then, for the first time, and from a book curiously poor and meagre in itself, the English people found themselves in close personal relations with a Sovereign whom they could respect and love; and perceived, dimly but with intense, deep pleasure, that she was a human being like themselves; ate and slept and drank and drove about, and was on rather easy terms with her servants. It is from a similar feeling that they now rejoice over what they call in their homely way a love-match between the Queen's granddaughter and Lord

The tone which the Prince of Wales has taken on this, as on other matters, is one of the secrets of his popularity. There is a certain reserve from which he never departs; yet, with every allowance for that, there is always something in his speeches which attracts the good-will of his hearers and their sympathy. It is as if he came down a step or two from his exalted seat on the Throne at the Queen's right hand. Sometimes he keeps his place, but asks his hearers to approach a little nearer. In one way or another he establishes a feeling of-not intimacy, the word would be much too strong-but of friendly relation; of human relation with his fellow-men. I think it is unusual for him to employ the phrase which he did yesterday, "our countrymen." It is in any case correct, for the Prince, like everybody else, is a subject of Her Majesty; but it is much more than correct. It identifies him in a marked way with the people over whom he is one day to rule. It is altogether modern and almost democratic, and it is one of the curiosities of journalism that it should be suppressed in "The Times." The suppression is probably an inadvertence. The "marriage of pure affection" is referred to editorially, and the disappearance of the two concluding sentences of the Prince's speech may be set down to that lax control over the news columns other evidences of which are in these days so often visible.

self and for the Princess of Wales, imparts to his 'countrymen" the truth about his eldest daughter's marriage, this interesting event becomes more interesting than ever to the public in general. I think it must nevertheless be said that there is some feeling against it in society. The feeling is difficult to define or describe, but it exists. Perhaps it is jealousy-slight, unavowed, unreasonable, yet still a faint jealousy. Why should it be Lord Fife? Why not Lord A., or Lord B., or Lord C.? Why again a Scotchman? Such are some of the questions asked on one side. On the other, you may hear a mean from that sorely tried and ever most deserving and excellent personage, the British Matron. She never forgets her daughters, and the state of the marriage market is to her a thing not less keenly to be watched than is the market for other stocks and shares by her deserving and excellent husband. Are the Royal Family coming in to compete? asks she, almost tearfully. " The American girl was bad enough "-by which the British Matron means she was only too good-" but are our daughters to find fresh rivals in princesses, too?" counts ruefully upon her fingers-she has to use both hands and begin again-the number of marringeable princesses and of those presently to be marriageable. Better the German than this, is her secret sentiment; which she hardly ventures to express aloud, or, if aloud, in carefully chosen

When, therefore, the Prince, speaking for him-

She is for the moment, I think, in a majority is Mayfair. If Mr. Delane were alive, and were to allow his opinions to be inflaenced, as he used occasionally by the company in which he happened to be dining, the tone of "The Times's" editorial would have been less joyful than it actually was, There are many, many people who either say they don't like the marriage-for one reason or another or for no reason-or say that they hear others do not like it. This last is the usual indirect form of expressing their own antipathies.

In the first excitement there was some enthusiasm. Moreover, the fact was known in advance to a certain number of persons who could be trusted to take the correct, I mean the court, view. The engagement, long thought of, long anticipated. was settled at Ascot. Those who love precision say that the proposal was made and accepted on the Cup Day, which was the 20th of June. One by one the "Prince's set"-the most intimate of them-came to know. Then a whole group of persons were told at the Agricultural Show at Windsor on the day of the Queen's first visit. One of the high officials of the court came from the Castle with a message to a certain lady and houncing the engagement. "But," said he solemnly, "it is still a great sceret, and you must tell nobody." "Oh," answered this lady in her airy way, "it is much too good a secret to keep, and I shall tell everybody." And she did; to the horror of the high court official who, I believe, told the Queen there was no help for it, and that the news must be sent at once to papers, lest an unauthorized announcement should appear in urint, So it was that the nubble came